

# TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 45

JANUARY 11, 1934

No. 19

## The Old Fundamental Still Holds

You Can't Have A Profit

	INCOME
Minus	COSTS
Equal	PROFITS



Unless Costs  
Are Less  
Than  
Income

### When the Treasurer Says

Selling Prices are Hard to Raise because Higher Prices Create Sales Resistance

### And the Agent Says

Higher Wages and Shorter Working Hours Have Raised Costs

### There is a Way Out

Replace Your Old Looms with Our New Ones  
They Will Save You Money by Weaving More and Better Cloth

### X Model Loom

for Cottons

### C Model Loom

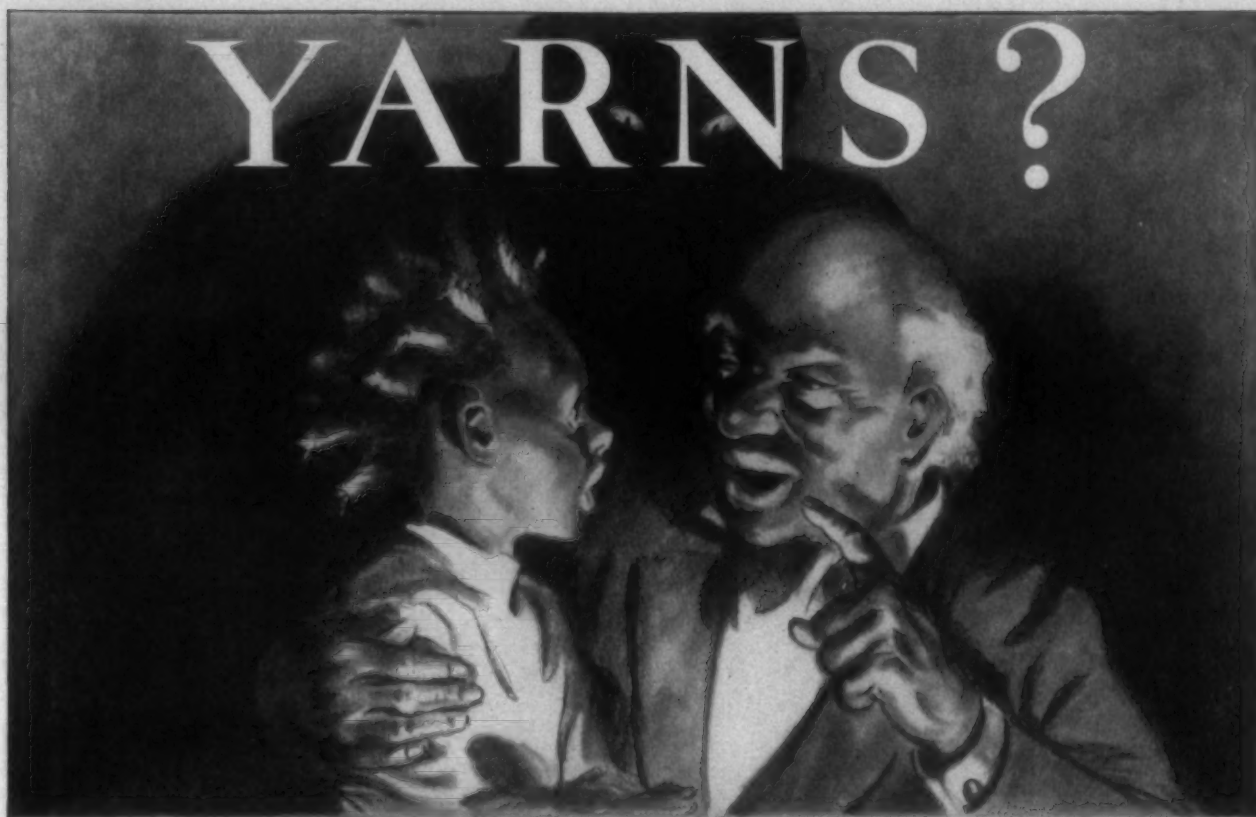
for Rayons

Reduce Weaving Costs—Increase Profits

DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

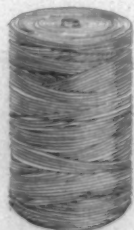
Southern Offices Atlanta Ga and Spartanburg S C



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When you want cotton yarns, natural or colored, get in touch with Franklin Process.

We carry a large stock of standard counts and qualities in Providence and Philadelphia. We also have mill connections that enable us to give good service on stock dyed yarns and various specialties such as ratines, slub yarns and mock twist.



We can deliver on paper tubes, cones, in skeins (natural yarns only in this form), on perforated tubes, Franklin springs, or on section beams.

Inquiries to any one of our plants will receive courteous and prompt attention.

### FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Yarn Merchants and Yarn Dyers. Also Manufacturers of Glazed Yarns and Machines for Dyeing and Bleaching Yarns in the Package Form, Cotton and Wool Ray Stock, Worsted Tops and Worsted Yarn on Jackspools and Machines for Soaking Silk.

Main Office and Plant at Providence, R. I. Branch Plants at Philadelphia, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn. New York Office, 40 Worth St.

# FRANKLIN PROCESS

## COTTON YARNS AND CUSTOM YARN DYEING



# TEXTILE BULLETIN



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## Hood Sees Good Outlook For Textiles

**T**HE cotton textile industry, relieved of many handicaps by operation of the National Industrial Recovery Act, looks forward with considerable optimism to 1934, according to Ernest N. Hood, president, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

"The cotton industry was one of the first in the country to file a code under the NRA. Under this code the benefits to labor have been direct and immediate, such as increased employment for 150,000 persons by a shortening and equalizing of hours, the establishment of the minimum wage, eliminating the extreme exploitation of labor and the abolition of child labor.

This statement follows:

"The benefits to management, while not so direct, are bound to become more apparent with the continued operation of the code. Prevented for many years by the anti-trust laws from taking the necessary steps to correct fundamental evils, the cotton industry is rapidly putting its house in order with perhaps the first and greatest benefit, a better control of production. Long a point of bitter contention, unrestrained over-production will gradually cease to be the disturbing factor it has been for years and because of this change leaders in the industry believe they are facing a brighter outlook than for many years.

"The year 1933 will go down in textile history as the most revolutionary year since the introduction of power machinery. The outstanding accomplishments of the cotton textile industry for this memorable year are as follows:

"1. A shortening and equalizing of the hours of labor thus increasing employment to the extent of 150,000 persons.

"2. The establishment of a minimum wage, eliminating the extreme exploitation of labor formerly in vogue.

"3. The acceptance of the opportunity to legally self regulate the industry to insure a balancing of production and consumption, reducing the evils of cut-throat competition.

"4. The final abolition of child labor.

"Prevented for many years by the anti-trust laws from taking the necessary steps to correct fundamental conditions, the enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act gave the industry the opportunity it has long awaited. Within a few hours of the signing of the Act by the President, the Cotton Textile Code was submitted and the industry ready to go forward with its plans for betterment of both labor and management. Labor's benefits, as was anticipated, have been direct, in the form of a minimum wage, at least as high a weekly wage for a shorter week as for the longer week formerly worked, and re-employment of many of the industry's former workers. Management's benefits under the code are more indirect and will come through a better control of production.

"Conditions in the cotton textile industry during 1933 have revolved almost entirely around the Administration in Washington. The Cotton Textile Code, drafted under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act,

has been of very definite help to the industry, while the taxes imposed under the Agricultural Adjustment Act have, for the most part, exerted a retarding influence. The year as a whole will be regarded as fairly successful from the standpoint of operation, and in any event the best year since 1929.

"The outlook for the coming year in the cotton textile industry is brighter than for many years. For the first time the industry has control of production, sufficiently flexible to prevent the piling up of stocks of goods when the market cannot absorb them, and on the other hand sufficiently flexible to prevent anything more than temporary shortages of goods even due to seasonal peaks.

"Through the controlling of machine hours and the minimum wage provision, once again a premium is being put on management, and the insurmountable handicaps imposed on mills in some States through differences in State legislation are eliminated.

"The cotton textile industry did not enjoy the prosperity of the middle and late 20's. It is necessary to go back to 1923 to find a reasonably profitable year for the industry as a whole. Since 1923 approximately 7,500,000 spindles for the most part in Massachusetts representing an initial investment of over \$150,000,000 have been scrapped or liquidated. The industry as a whole is estimated to have had a deficit of something over \$100,000,000 for this period. The causes for this condition were well known and had been thoroughly studied and analyzed by the cotton trade associations, but the Sherman Anti-Trust Laws prevented taking the concerted action necessary to correct the situation.

"The National Industrial Recovery Act permitted the industry to put into effect the corrective measures necessary for a more normal operating basis. The Cotton Textile Code, submitted for approval the same day the Recovery Act was signed, provides among other things for a reasonable minimum wage, a work week of 40 hours for employees, a limitation of 80 hours per week for productive machinery, the elimination of the employment of all minors under 16 years of age, and adequate control of expansion of producing units.

"Under the Agricultural Relief Act, commonly known as the A. A. A., the cotton farmers were offered a plan whereby they were to be reimbursed for the theoretical amount of cotton that would probably have been yielded from acreage they would agree to abandon, the money to reimburse them to be collected from the cotton manufacturers at the rate of 4.2 cents per pound for each pound of cotton used by the mills. For this cotton year this represents a tax of \$110,000,000, which must be passed on to the public in the increased cost of cotton goods. Whether this plan accomplished its purpose in controlling the production of cotton for the season is problematical. The total crop for last year was slightly over 13,000,000 bales, while the estimated crop for this year is 13,100,000 bales.

"Increased costs under the Cotton Code and the A. A.



A. are very real. The consuming public should realize that a subsidy to the farmer is paid by the public and that there cannot be a reduction of hours of labor without an increase in the cost of the product.

"The processing tax on cotton is a poundage tax and has all the inherent inequalities of such a tax. The heavier and more durable fabrics used by the working classes pay a much higher tax than do the lighter and finer fabrics used by the people with more money to spend. The tax is levied on the manufacturer, and each time the finished goods change hands between the manufacturer and the consumer the tax is pyramided, because of the custom of each handler in taking a percentage mark-up. If the farmer is to be subsidized and paid for not growing crops, it would be much fairer and cheaper for the consumer if a general sales tax were levied and the money so raised distributed to the farmer. A sales tax would be on the ultimate sale to the consumer and would not be pyramided, as is now the case.

"Mills whose operating schedules were already limited by law to 48 hours had their labor costs increased 20 per cent before the minimum wage provisions were put into effect. Mills which were operating on a 55-hour schedule had their labor costs increased 37½ per cent before they applied the minimum wage provisions. In many mills the minimum wage provisions of the code made a total increase of over 100 per cent in the labor costs, although the average labor cost per unit of product for the industry as a whole increased about 70 per cent. Other costs to the mill, of course, have been increased, as all fixed items of overhead such as taxes, insurance and obsolescence must be spread over a smaller weekly production. As codes in other industries become effective, the cost of new machinery, fuel, and supplies of all kinds are also materially increased.

"It was because of this knowledge that increased costs might reach the point where the ultimate consumer could not afford to buy its products that the industry took such a decided stand against the proposed 30-hour bills at the last session of Congress.

"The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, very wisely suspended the operation of the so-called "Six O'clock Closing Law" to enable Massachusetts mills to benefit from the operation of the Code. While this was a step in the right direction, there are a number of other minor laws which should be suspended in order that Massachusetts mills may take full advantage of the provisions of the code.

"It is estimated that on March 1, 1933, the cotton textile industry employed about 320,000 workers at a total wage of about \$12,800,000. On September 1, 1933, it was estimated that the industry employed 466,000 employees at a total wage of about \$27,000,000, an increase of 45 per cent in the number of employees, and 111 per cent in the amount of wages.

"The industry has not only re-employed all of its normal number of workers, but has taken on some thousands more. In other words, the cotton textile industry, operating under its code, has done more than re-employ those textile workers out of work.

"These figures, of course, deal with totals. It is undoubtedly true that in some of the former Massachusetts textile centers, where mills have been forced to liquidate because of handicaps placed on them through State legislation, there may be textile workers who cannot find jobs. On the other hand, many workers in more favored sections have found employment in the cotton industry where jobs previously did not exist.

"In providing a maximum of 80 hours per week for productive machinery, the Cotton Textile Industry Committee did not anticipate that the industry as a whole

should or could operate all of its equipment 80 hours per week. Cotton machinery is relatively inflexible, and mills designed and equipped to make one class of fabric must ordinarily confine themselves to that general class. They cannot switch from one fabric to another without considerable outlay, either for re-equipping or for conversion of the existing machinery. In some sections of the industry such as print cloths and narrow sheetings, where in the past the productive machinery has been run long hours, it is quite probable that an average of 80 hours per week may be maintained over long periods of time. In other sections of the industry such as denims and ducks, it is probable that the productive machinery will do well to average 40 hours per week. In the fine goods branch of the industry the 80 hours provision will allow for a second shift to take care of seasonal demand.

"While the code specifies general conditions of operation for the industry as a whole, it is anticipated that further restrictions will be applied by the several groups as conditions warrant. These plans are now being carried out and control of production in the various groups is rapidly being obtained through group agreements."

### World Cotton Mill Activity Increases

World cotton mill activity is tending upward according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, and is now only slightly below the levels of four seasons ago when the depression was just beginning. During November, cotton mills of the world used 2,130,000 bales of all kinds of cotton as compared with 2,128,000 in October, 2,049,000 in November last season, and 1,989,000 two seasons ago. The November consumption of 2,130,000 bales was about 3 per cent below the November, 1929, consumption of 1,198,000 bales. Consumption registered a very slight increase, 0.1 per cent, from October to November this season whereas, on an average in the past six seasons, it has declined 1.6 per cent from October to November.

During the first four months of the current season, that is, from August 1 to November 30, aggregate world consumption of all growths of cotton was the largest for any corresponding period since the 1929-30 season, totalling 8,521,000 bales as against 7,875,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 7,777,000 two seasons ago, and 8,624,000 in 1929-30.

With the exception of the United States, all of the major divisions of the world cotton spinning industry used more cotton in November this season than in November last season, and all divisions, including the United States, used more than two seasons ago and three seasons ago. In the United States, consumption of all kinds of cotton in November totalled 475,000 bales as compared with 503,000 in November last season, 426,000 two seasons ago, and 416,000 three seasons ago. British spinners used 252,000 bales as against 199,000 last season, 251,000 two seasons ago, and 194,000 three seasons ago. Spinners of the Continent consumed 678,000 bales as compared with 626,000 last season, 597,000 two seasons ago and 659,000 three seasons ago. Mills elsewhere, chiefly in the Orient, Brazil, Canada and Mexico, spun 725,000 bales as against 721,000 last season, 715,000 two seasons ago, and 641,000 three seasons ago. During the first four months of the current season, from August 1 to November 30, the United States, Great Britain and the Continent used more bales of all growths of cotton than during the corresponding portion of last season, two seasons ago, and three seasons ago, while mills elsewhere used less than last season, practically the same amount as two seasons ago, and somewhat more than three seasons ago.



# Use of Cotton Bags and Other Containers in Flour Mills of U.S.



Extracts from a report by John T. Wigington, Cotton Technologist, and R. J. Chatham, Senior Cotton Technologist, Division of Cotton Marketing, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

**F**LOUR MILLS in the United States consumed more than 257,000 bales of cotton during the years ended June 30, 1931 and 1932, in the form of new cotton bags for packaging flour alone. It is estimated that an additional 187,000 bales of cotton would have been consumed during this two-year period had the milling industry substituted new cotton bags for other containers used for packaging flour.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an effort to ascertain the extent to which cotton bags are now used for packaging flour and the extent to which their use for this purpose might be increased, assembled data in 1931, and again in 1932, on the present and potential consumption of cotton through such use by flour mills of the United States. The data for 1931 used in this report are included primarily for comparative purposes.

## METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The information here presented was obtained by means of questionnaires sent to approximately 1,000 flour mills. Usable questionnaires were returned by 491 manufacturers, each of whom furnished information concerning flour produced at his mill and quantities packaged in burlap, paper and wooden containers.

The proportions of flour reported to have been packaged in each type of container were then applied to the total output of flour, as reported by the Bureau of the Census. In this way estimates of total cotton consumed in the form of containers for packing flour were obtained.

The mills reporting produced more than 57 per cent of all flour manufactured in the United States during the year under study. Data obtained in this survey indicate that 69.4 per cent of the flour reported was packaged in cotton bags, 18.2 per cent in burlap bags, 12.2 per cent in paper bags, and less than 0.2 per cent in wooden barrels. In 1931-32 the proportions of flour packaged in cotton bags and paper bags increased, whereas the proportions of flour packaged in burlap bags and wooden containers decreased.

To ascertain whether this change in the relative use of burlap, cotton, paper and wooden containers for packaging flour resulted from a difference in the two samples, or from a change in packaging practices, a check test was made. Data from mills that reported in 1931 and again in 1932 were assembled, and a similar comparison was made of these sample data for the two years. The distribution of data from "paired" mills follows closely the

distribution for all mills reporting. These data indicate that there has been a change in packaging practices, the proportions of flour packaged in cotton and paper having increased at the expense of jute and wood.

For 1930-31 as many as 95 mills, representing approximately 5 per cent of all flour produced in the United States, reported that they used cotton bags exclusively for packaging their output. A slight increase in the number of mills using cotton exclusively for packaging their flour is indicated for 1931-32, 104 mills, representing approximately 5,000,000 barrels of flour, reporting their entire production so packaged in the year. Millers reporting from California, Colorado, Idaho, South Dakota and Utah say that more than 95 per cent of their flour was packed in cotton bags.

## COTTON CONSUMED IN FORM OF CONTAINERS FOR FLOUR

The 491 manufacturers reported for the year ended June 30, 1932, a total of 61,202,780 barrels of flour produced. Of these a little more than 69.4 per cent was packaged in cotton bags, almost 18.2 per cent in burlap bags, nearly 12.2 per cent in paper bags, and slightly less than 0.2 per cent in wooden barrels.

**Cotton Bags.**—Estimated number of bags, weight per 1,000 bags, and total weight in pounds of cotton bags, distributed according to types and sizes of containers used, are shown. It is estimated that about 370,000,000 cotton bags, weighing approximately 67,000,000 pounds, the equivalent of 157,000 bales of cotton, were used for packaging flour in 1931-32. Of these, 352,000,000 were new bags, and approximately 18,000,000 were second-hand bags, the new bags accounting for 128,000 bales of cotton and the second-hand bags, for 30,000 bales.

**Paper Bags.**—A total of 210,000,000 paper bags for packaging flour was estimated to have been in use for the year ended June 30, 1932. If cotton bags of the same size had been substituted for these 210,000,000 paper bags, approximately 15,000,000 pounds of cotton bags, the equivalent of 36,000 bales of cotton, would have been consumed.

**Burlap Bags.**—More than 27,000,000 burlap bags for packaging flour were estimated to have been in use during the year ended June 30, 1932. To substitute 98-pound cotton bags for the 27,000,000 burlap bags in use would require approximately 11,000,000 pounds of cotton bags, the equivalent of approximately 26,500 bales of cotton. Of this 26,500 bales, 6,500 bales would be necessary to manufacture enough cotton bags to replace the second-hand burlap bags in use; and 20,000 bales would be required to replace new burlap bags with cotton bags.

# Effect of Weave on the Properties of Cloth

THE effect of the weave on the strength, elongation, take-up, tear resistance, fabric assistance, and air permeability of cloth is discussed in a paper by Herbert F. Schiefer, Richard S. Cleveland, John W. Porter and Joshua Miller, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards. For this purpose a series of 42 cloths were woven from the same cotton yarns in weaves comprising plain, twill, rib, mock leno, basket, sateen, and various combinations of these weaves. The factors which contribute to strength and tear resistance are enumerated and discussed.

The following information is abstracted from the report:

Four cloths having high tear resistance were given for experiments on rubberizing and on doping. The results of these experiments are given and compared with the properties of the gas cell cloth and outer cover cloth which are used in dirigible construction.

The physical properties and the appearance of cloth depend to a great extent upon the weave. The strength, elongation, take-up, tear resistance, fabric assistance, air permeability, and texture are some of the properties which may be varied by changing the weave. For aeronautical cloths with rigid limits on the weight, the weave is an important means of obtaining some of the desired physical properties.

A cloth of plain weave has in general a greater breaking strength and a lower tear resistance than cloths of the same weight but of different weaves. It also has a greater take-up, higher elongation, and the shortest floats. Not only are high breaking strength and short floats essential in aeronautical cloths, but also high tear resistance and in some cases low elongation.

The purpose of this investigation was to weave a series of cloths from the same cotton yarns in several weaves and to determine the effect on the physical properties. A specific object was the determination of the factors requisite for high tear resistance. Four cloths of high tear resistance were given for experiments on rubberizing and on doping. The results are given and compared with the properties of the untreated cloths and with the properties of the gas cell cloth and outer cover cloth used in dirigible construction.

The data show that the weave has a considerable effect upon the properties of the cloths. It is difficult to correlate the properties with the type of weave since the variations of weave for a given type, twill for example, produce almost as great variations as between the types. However, it is worth while to call attention to the correlations between some of the properties.

The elongation of the cloth at rupture, which varies from 5 to 14 per cent, appears to vary directly with the take-up. In general the elongation is about 4 per cent greater than the take-up. This increase may be ascribed to the elongation of the yarn.

The data show the effect of a firm or sleazy texture, of a close or open weave, and of short or long floats upon the properties of the cloth. In general a cloth which is firm, close, and has short floats has greater strength, fabric assistance, elongation, and take-up and has a smaller tear resistance and air permeability than one which is sleazy, open and has long floats.

In general the strength and elongation decrease as the

tear resistance is increased. The decrease in average strength and average elongation with increase in tear resistance is shown in figure 5.

It is worth while to discuss briefly some of the factors which contribute to the strength, fabric assistance, and tear resistance of a cloth.

The factors which contribute to the strength of a cloth are (1) the strength of the yarn, (2) the manner of the interlacing of the one set of yarns relative to the other set of yarns, and (3) the twist of the yarn.

It is well known that the strength of a cotton yarn increases with twist up to a certain optimum twist, namely, that which is necessary to practically eliminate fiber slippage. For higher twists the strength decreases because of the torsional stress on the fibers. The filling yarns are weaker than the warp yarns because of the lower twist. This is reflected in the strength of the cloths. The filling strength is less than the warp strength for each weave.

The warp and filling strengths vary considerably with the weave. This is not due to variation in yarn strength, but to the manner of the interlacing of the two sets of yarn. If the manner of interlacing is regular then the strength increases with the number of interlacings per unit area because the stress is distributed more uniformly.

The filling yarns are weak because of the low twist. They are not weakened by chafing during weaving. Interlacing them with the warp yarns brings the cotton fibers of the yarn into closer contact. This effect increases with the number of interlacings. It is equivalent to increasing the twist in the yarn and produces an apparent increase in the strength of the filling yarn. This apparent increase in yarn strength is actually observed in the filling strength of the cloths and is commonly referred to as fabric assistance.

The warp yarns are already relatively strong because of the high twist. They are weakened by chafing during weaving. Because of the high twist in the yarn the fibers are already in close contact with one another so that interlacing them with the filling yarns has relatively little or no effect. In fact, for those weaves having a small number of interlacings, the apparent increase in strength is not sufficient to balance the decrease due to chafing so that the fabric strength is actually less than the yarn strength. This may be referred to as negative fabric assistance. The fabric assistance observed for the weaves having a large number of interlacings is probably chiefly obtained as a result of greater uniformity of stress distribution.

The factors which contribute to the tear resistance of cloth are (1) the strength of the yarn perpendicular to the direction of the tear and (2) the freedom of movement of these yarns in the direction of the tear.

The importance of the first factor is obvious and is shown by the difference between the warp and filling tear.

The second factor contributes to high tear resistance because movement of the yarns, which are being torn, in the direction of the tear distributes the tearing stress over several adjacent yarns. The greater the freedom of movement the greater will be the number of adjacent yarns which will carry the tearing stress and therefore the greater the tear resistance.



# BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

## LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by *H*ARWOOD

### Shades of Hosiery

The question of colors for the new hosiery is now receiving considerable attention. Those presented by Nolde & Horst for the coming spring and summer seasons are divided into five major groups: *Dusky tones* which are important for early selling because they blend with both the dark winter costumes and those early spring favorites, black and navy blue. These include Blend, a warm taupe, Tamale, a medium neutral brown, and Smoke. The second group is of lighter neutrals to blend with lighter spring costumes, including "muted" tones, such as Minx, said to be the one color which goes with everything, Sandrose, a blond beige, and Moth, a warm light gray. Third, the *bare-leg tones* for summer costumes. In this group is Shimmer, a golden beige, Amberskin, glowing suntan, and Sunbrown, a deep suntan. Interest in suntan fashions continues to be strong, and bare-leg hosiery shades are most effective with white, pastel or vivid summer costumes. The fourth group consists of light shades for wear with summer costumes during the hottest weather. . . . Cork, a neutral sandy beige, and Cool, a light sandy beige. Fifth is the hosiery for evening, repeating Shimmer and Sandrose to go with gowns of white or pastel and gold or silver slippers. Amberskin or Sunbrown, Blend or Minx are also good shades for evening year.

The Holeproof Hosiery Company is presenting for the new season five individual tones, three of which are amusingly called "candy-box colors". . . . Caramel, a dark suntan, Toffee, a neutral, and Butterscotch, a light suntan. These, together with Mocha, gray for those who insist on gray, and Doeskin, a beige, make up the new range of five shades which they have selected as sufficient to satisfy the costume needs of the woman who is conscious of style. Mrs. Gladys Kiplinger, fashion merchandising counsel for this firm, is quoted in a current interview as saying, "It is our aim to keep color stocks down to rock bottom, to

make the retailer's investment smaller and at the same time to give him rapid stock turnover."

An interesting hosiery display for retail stores is pictured here. This display fea-



tures a stocking in the gray before it is dyed. Since in this state the different parts of the stocking appear in different colors, it is easy to show the noteworthy points in its construction. The posters designate: Triple toe, double sole, triple heel and triple lock seam.

### For the Youngsters

The line of children's socks and anklets now being shown by Brown-Durrell Company are distinguished by neat designs and well-balanced color assortments. One interesting departure from the monotony of the typical juvenile motifs is known as the Eton group, which features double cuffs with Lastex knitted in to make them fit smoothly and stay up on the leg. Also noted for their individuality are the Blazer numbers, featuring a striped design in smart colorings. Another unusual design treatment is one in which the motifs are not massed in the usual all-over manner, but merged in a solid block at either side of the cuff.

They are also offering a small line of imports in which geometric patterns of discreet size as well as tiny flecked motifs are favored. Some of the pastel patterns are duplicated in darker colorings for boys. Meshes are represented in this line in a very limited way.



### Bon Voyage!

In almost all the cruise shops which have opened in New York this month we find the Lastex cotton sports pull-on, with and without anchor trimming. These cotton crepe, elastic-creaked short-sleeved shirts can be made to fit and feel comfortable at the same time and therefore are ideal for active sports. The model sketched is one which Lord & Taylor are showing in white, navy, and red with anchor embroidery.



## Wages and Employment Increase in South Carolina Mills

An increase of 13,150 in the average number of persons employed in textile mills in South Carolina last year, as compared with the previous year, is shown in a statement which is to be included in the annual report of J. Roy Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

In 1931, the number employed was 66,032, in 1912, it was 67,004, and last year the average was 80,154. This represented an average increase of about 20 per cent last year over the average of the previous year.

To be exact, the annual report covers the period from November 1, 1932, to October 31, 1933, which means that it includes only three and one-half months of the time during which the cotton textile code, with its various labor provisions, has been in effect. This code resulted, for example, in the lowering of the number of hours per week an employee was allowed to work from 55 to 40, and from 10 hours to 8 hours per day. This code went into effect July 17, 1933, and besides its restrictions as to hours an employee was allowed to work, set a minimum wage scale of \$12 per week.

These figures, prepared by G. H. Lucas and I. J. Via, State factory inspectors in charge of the labor division of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, also shows that the total wages paid, not including salaries, increased last year by \$9,398,093 over the average totals for the previous year. Last year the total amounted to \$42,577,631 and in 1932, to \$33,179,538.

The value of the annual product of the mills increased last year by \$33,954,371 over that of 1932. The total value in 1933 was \$167,605,719 and in 1932, \$133,651,348.

There was a sharp decline in the number of persons under 16 years old employed in the mills last year as compared with the two previous years. In 1931 there were 1,730 employed; in 1932, there were 1,356, and last year only 368. At present or since the code went into effect, none of the employees in the factories is under 16.

With the increase in the number of employees, better wages, etc., also went a greater consumption of cotton. In 1931 consumption reached 992,746 bales; in 1932, 1,030,790, and last year, 1,245,063, the average increase being 214,273 bales.

The number of spindles in use last year increased by 8,239 over the average of the previous year. The total in 1931 was 5,707,326 in 1932, 5,679,975, and last year, 5,688,214.

## Sonoco Moves Eastern Plant to Garwood, N. J.

The second major expansion in Sonoco Products Company during 1933 was completed in December with the removal of the Eastern factory branch at Plainfield to permanent quarters in their own building at Garwood, N. J., seven miles closer to New York City. Following by a few months, the establishment of the Canadian plant at Brantford, Ontario, this recent move completed the greatest growth in manufacturing capacity and betterment of service facilities ever accomplished in a like period of their history.

The new plant at Garwood, which has nearly 100,000 square feet of floor space, is equipped for making everything except cones and cork cots and until further machinery is installed as now planned, to make a complete unit, it will manufacture spools, tubes, cores, bottle bobbins and the various and sundry other items now in the line.

Besides the advantages of greatly increased floor space, the Garwood plant is more readily and economically available to all transportation connections both ways—the important New England markets, as well as the Metropolitan, New Jersey and Philadelphia manufacturing areas.

The Eastern sales office, in charge of W. B. Broadbent, has been moved from 709 W. Front street, Plainfield, to North avenue, Garwood, N. J.

J. K. Taylor continues in charge of manufacturing at the new plant.

## Promising Outlook for Rayon Yarns

Reviewing factors relative to increased shipments of Bemberg yarn during the past year, S. R. Fuller, Jr., president, American Bemberg Corporation, calls attention to the favorable outlook for synthetic fibres, particularly fine denier yarns and to the increasing importance of close co-operation between producers and users of raw materials. In a statement just issued, he said in part:

"During 1933 American Bemberg Corporation continued to expand markets for its products at an accelerated rate. Yarn shipments for the year were more than 60 per cent in excess of shipments for the year 1932. This increase represents development of established markets as well as satisfactory increase in demand for Bemberg yarns for new construction and in new fields.

"Synthetic yarns produced in the United States by American labor, and of domestic raw materials have been developed in quality until they rival the finest available natural fibres. For quality at a price, when both style and utility are considered, they represent exceptional value to the American consumer. The position of the industry should continue to improve as its product development depends directly upon the capacity and ability of inventors, chemists and engineers, and will therefore never become static. The United States has a well established leadership in inventive skill, and further improvement in the quality of man-made yarns may be confidently anticipated.

"During 1934, manufacturers of synthetic yarns will face a year of great opportunity, and at the same time of great responsibility. Success depends largely upon the degree to which distributors and consumers are educated as to the relative qualities of the various types of yarns. It will be important for yarn manufacturers to co-operate with both fabric manufacturers and retail distributors to assist them in providing the buying public with exact information as to what can reasonably be expected from merchandise offered to the public."

## Combed Yarn Mills Ask 56-Hour Week

Gastonia, N. C.—The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association, at a meeting here, adopted a resolution approving adoption of a 56-hour machine work week for the six weeks beginning January 15th, running to March 3rd, subject to approval by the committee of the industry. Those mills which wish to do so may run full time until January 15th.

## Adams-Millis Dividends

High Point, N. C.—Directors of Adams-Mills Corporation, on meeting here, voted the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the preferred stock and 25 cents on the common stock, both payable February 1st on stock of record January 19th.



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The leveling  
and penetrating  
Auxiliary for all  
classes of dye-  
stuffs on all fibres

Also  
a most efficient  
stripping agent

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GENERAL  
DYESTUFF  
CORPORATION



230 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

## PERSONAL NEWS

S. W. Burton is now superintendent of the Maurice Mills, Thomasville, N. C.

R. S. Bartlett has become superintendent of the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.

Q. D. Fox is now overseer carding, second shift, at the Carolina Mills, Maiden, N. C.

M. C. Erwin is now overseer spinning, second shift, at the Carolina Mills, Maiden, N. C.

R. J. Clarkson, graduate of the Clemson Textile Department in 1933, is engaged in test work with the Stark Mills at Hogansville, Ga.

P. D. Barton, formerly of Huntsville, Ala., is now assistant overseer weaving, second shift, at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

C. R. Phillips, who completed the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing course at Clemson in 1933, now holds a fellowship at Pennsylvania State College where he is studying chemistry under Dr. Pauline Berry Mack.

W. D. Ellenburg, formerly of Meridian, Miss., but more recently with the West Point Manufacturing Company, Lanett, Ala., has become second hand in carding at the Goodyear-Decatur Mills, Decatur, Ala.

F. T. Newberry, formerly of Maginnis Mills, New Orleans, has accepted the position of general overseer of weaving, slashing and finishing at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala.

Marvin Smith, formerly with the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., has become assistant overseer weaving on the first shift at Selma Manufacturing Company, Selma, Ala.

Barth M. Gatling, who for some years has been with the Charlotte offices of the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., has been transferred to Jacksonville, Fla. He will continue to cover a portion of the South Carolina territory which he has traveled for some time.

C. T. Mumford, well known cotton goods salesman, formerly with Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, is now with the Riverside & Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. He devotes much time to the Southern territory, but will make frequent trips to the sales offices in New York.

Walter M. Failor, of Charlotte, has been appointed Southern representative for the Hudson Industrial Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The company manufactures loom pick counters, and a line of all-metal bobbins, automatic reed hooks and steel heddles. Mr. Failor is well known in the textile South.

### Conway Is Promoted

Howard P. Conway, of Charlotte, who for some years has been in charge of Southern sales for the Grinnell Company, has been promoted to general sales manager of the company. It is expected that he will move to the headquarters of the company at Providence, R. I., within a short time. His successor in Charlotte has not yet been announced.

T. R. Durham, secretary of the recently organized Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, has opened offices on the twelfth floor of the First National Bank Building in Charlotte. Before accepting his present position, he was a banker in Chattanooga and has a wide acquaintance among hosiery manufacturers in Tennessee.



T. R. DURHAM

His first work is to be that of increasing the membership in the new association.

The Southern Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, sponsored by a number of prominent knitters in the South, is being organized to give its members the benefit of a compact organization in this field. The Southern hosiery men feel that there is a real need of an association in which the membership is confined to their own section and with this idea in mind they propose to build an organization that will render the same type of service to its members as the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association offers the Southern cotton manufacturers.

## OBITUARY

### J. J. McMURRY

Shelby, N. C.—The funeral services of Jesse J. McMurry, widely known textile executive and pioneer in the business development of Cleveland County, who died at his home Friday afternoon, at the age of 84, following an illness of three months, were conducted Sunday afternoon at the First Baptist Church, after which the burial was made in Sunset Cemetery. Mr. McMurry was president of the Belmont Cotton Mills Company, vice-president of the Shelby Cotton Mills, and had engaged in the mercantile business here for 32 years. In more recent times he and his sons were prominent cotton factors and had large farm interests. He is survived by his two sons, one brother and one sister.

### THAYER P. GATES

Danville, Va.—Thayer Prescott Gates, superintendent of the finishing department of the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, who died suddenly from a heart attack in a Richmond, Va., theatre, had been connected with the local corporation for the past year and a half.

Mr. Gates, a textile finishing and efficiency expert, came from New York. He was a native of Lowell, Mass., and also had lived in Providence, R. I., for a number of years before coming to Danville. He was 53 years of age and had been in ill health for about six months, having suffered two previous attacks of angina pectoris.

### JOHN WALTON

Statesville, N. C.—John Walton, 57, proprietor of the Walton Hosiery Mill, died Tuesday afternoon at a local hospital, death resulting from an attack of angina pectoris.

Mr. Walton, a native of Philadelphia, had been living in Statesville for the past 20 years. He came here from Rocky Mount and organized the hosiery mill which bears his name.

Mr. Walton is survived by his wife and four children, Mrs. Ruth Woodward, John E. Walton, Victor Walton, and Miss Anne Walton, all of Statesville.



# Double-Bar Warp Loom Designs in Knit Fabrics

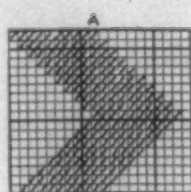


FIG. 1

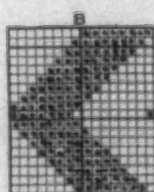


FIG. 2

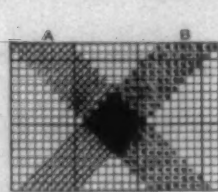


FIG. 3

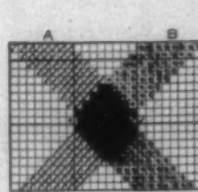


FIG. 4

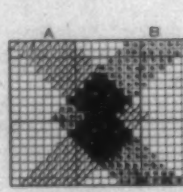


FIG. 5

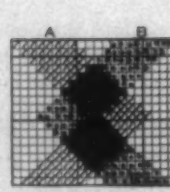


FIG. 6

THE principles of the single bar lap having been demonstrated, the double bar system of warp loom fabric production may now be explained. The general system of lapping of the bars is similar to that of single bar laps, but these are usually in the opposite direction in the case of the double bar loom. This contrariwise lapping of two guide bars lies at the basis of a vast number of fabric styles which have a special place in textiles as peculiar to the warp loom fabric. This action lends itself to the making of diamonds, and these are made with great facility and with little outlay in chain making as compared with the very elaborate arrangement for such designs in plain knitted fabrics for example. In such two-bar effects the colour scheme can be set down on point paper almost as clearly as the colour effects in woven fabrics, but there is one very great asset in designing scope possessed by the warp loom and that is the method of setting one bar in relation to the other. Keeping the front bar in the same starting position, the second bar can be altered in relation to the front one by a simple mechanical change, and during the course of these altered settings new designs are obtainable, all with the identical arrangement of colours in the bars.

This can be illustrated by taking a simple form of side-to-side lap given in Fig. 1 where the colour is arranged in the bar eight of black and this is shown moving across the fabric at single needle laps until it turns on the tenth course and reverses back to the start. In Fig. 2 is given a replica of this order, but the movement is obtained by a second bar moving towards the left for nine courses, after which the pattern moves back to the starting point towards the right. In Fig. 3 the designs of Figs. 1 and 2 are superimposed, the black threads A in the first bar being distinguished by strokes, whilst the colour B in the second bar is indicated by dots. When these two series cross each other, a solid piece of colour is obtained and such crossing points are shown clearly in diamond form in the center of the figure. Similarly the white spaces will show solid in another colour so that the colour scheme may be analyzed as follows (1) a solid colour produced by colour A crossing colour A in the working of the bars; (2) a second solid colour obtained when colour B crosses colour B, this being shown by the white spaces in Fig. 3; (3) a mixed portion caused by colour A passing over colour B, and in this the colour of the uppermost thread has an advantage over the under thread as the latter is only seen in fragmentary form; and (4) a mixed portion

where colour B passes over colour A. The crossing of one colour by another gives a valuable clue as to the direction of working of the bars, the upper set of threads always showing rather more prominently than the under set. This gives a special quality to the mixture colours in double bar fabrics; it is a mixture, but one in which the upper colour shows in greater definiteness than the lower bar threads. Figs. 4 to 7 give illustrations of the arrangement of bars shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but with the back bar B moved towards the left so that the black threads in one bar cross those in the second bar to give a greater number of intersections. This alters the form of the diamond, and when the second bar is made to approach still further the character and form of the diamond is again changed. In Fig. 4, the distance between the colour A and colour B is reduced to eight needle spaces, in Fig. 5 the distance is reduced to six, in Fig. 6 it is reduced to four and finally in Fig. 7 to two spaces. The effect of this change of relationship of the second bar is clearly revealed in the various sketches, for the character of the pattern has altered very considerably, the diamond having changed from a single form into a double diamond in Fig. 7. The diamond of strokes shown in Fig. 7 on the right is obtained by having the blacks of the first bar over the whites of the under bar. In the opposite diamond to the left shown by dots, the effect is obtained by having the whites of the upper bar passing over the blacks of the lower bar. This distinction accounts for a change in appearance between those two varieties of mixtures and makes them different in colour quality and depth which is a feature of such design schemes.

Having illustrated the principle in a series of diagrams giving the action of an arrangement of black as described it will be of interest to illustrate this when the two bars are provided with a proper pattern all arranged in the separate bars. This has been done in Fig. 8 which shows an arrangement of ten black and ten white in the first bar along with a pattern of the lap which is towards the right for nine courses, one needle space at a time, after which it reverses towards the left and moves back to start with a similar movement. The pattern for the second bar is given in Fig. 9 where the order of arrangement is as follows:

Black: 4 . 4 . 2 .  
White: . 2 . 4 . 4

This has been given an identical movement to that of  
(Continued on Page 18)

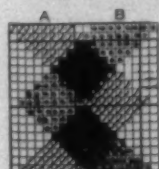


FIG. 7

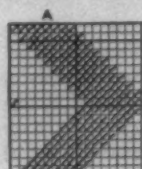


FIG. 8

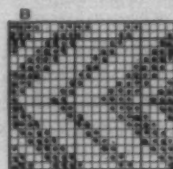


FIG. 9



FIG. 10

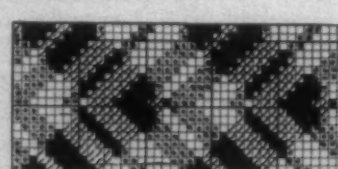


FIG. 11

## David Clark Addresses Booster Club Of Ora Mills

David Clark was the guest speaker at the January meeting of the Booster Club of the Ora Mills, Shelby, N. C.

More than one hundred members of the Boosters Club were present and the Boosters Club of the Dover Mills also attended the meeting.

The banquet was held, in the dining room of the hotel, at 7 o'clock Saturday night, January 6th. The musical features were furnished by a string band and a colored quartet.

After an interesting talk by Rev. Horace Eason, the address was delivered by David Clark upon the subject, "The Past and Future of the Textile Industry of the South."

Mr. Clark went back into history and reviewed the progress of the race which now furnishes the bulk of the cotton mill operatives of the South. He showed how they had been engaged in textile manufacturing in other sections of the world for several hundred years and declared that the ability of our present operatives to adapt themselves to spinning and weaving, was inherited from a long line of ancestors engaged in similar occupations.

He reviewed the growth of cotton spindles in the South, beginning in 1813, and spoke also of the present and the future.

Among those who attended were the following special guests: George Blanton, President, First National Bank; Charles Buice, David Clark, Editor, Textile Bulletin; Horace Eason, Dr. Ben Gold, E. A. Hamrick, President, Eton Mill; C. G. White, Superintendent, Eton Mill; Joseph M. Wright, Lee B. Weathers, Editor, *Star*.

Club members present included:

Dover Club—G. E. Blanton, Geo. Cabaness, P. R. Chandler, J. F. Cartee, L. M. Canipe, A. K. Dawson, Jack Dale, L. S. Derrick, W. H. Davis, Geo. H. Dover, Rev. W. A. Elam, J. B. Farrow, W. C. Gardo, R. R. Gibson, E. E. Gantt, Charles S. Hester, W. R. Hughes, Bill Hunnicutt, Paul Hamm, J. F. Ingle, Geo. Johnson, L. V. Martin, R. L. Miller, Willard Morrow, D. K. Nolan, A. B. Naney, J. W. Newton, L. E. Page, Clyde Putnam, Charlie Roberts, C. W. Smith, J. H. Southard, J. H. Southard, Jr., G. W. Southard, F. E. Smith, Floyd Tate, Melvin Tate, W. T. Wright, T. W. Webster, Harley Waddell.

Ora Club—Hoyle Allen, J. F. Alexander, Hoyle Alexander, C. T. Allen, Joe Allen, Boyd Anthony, J. N. Bostic, Paul Bowman, Roy Blanton, B. Blanton, B. M. Brown, J. W. Bright, Roy Bright, Jewell Bright, L. N. Buchanan, Plato Biddex, Will Bivens, W. C. Cartee, A. E. Cartee, G. L. Curry, Everett Curry, B. W. Connor, Jess Connor, Reuben Connor, R. M. Carrithers, J. R. Dover, Jr., Charles I. Dover, J. W. Dollar, Bill Dawson, C. C. Davenport, E. E. Dawson, Floyd Dover, John Ellis, M. H. Edwards, Jas. Eledge, H. L. Flynn, J. D. Farmer, C. O. Gamble, D. F. Green, Coyon Green, John Gantt, C. D. Henderson, H. D. Hubbard, Lee Hawkins, E. E. Hensley, G. A. Holt, N. S. Hardin, W. C. Justice, Jewell Justice, T. D. Kimble, J. F. Kirkendall, Hugh Kirkendall, N. G. Lemons, R. G. Laney, W. H. Lemons, M. V. Lemons, Fred Lynn, B. F. Morgan, J. R. Maloney, Paul McCoy, Vester McSwain, Guy McSwain, Charles McAllister, Hoyle McCraw, Alonzo McClellan, Ben McSwain, R. R. McCraw, W. F. Newton, Roland Newton, H. T. Nicholson, Roy Newton, S. M. Proctor, A. E. Pritchard, S. C. Putnam, W. E. Farris, J. D. Putnam, Clarence Queen, P. B. Ruppe, D. V. Rhodes, T. C. Ram-

sey, L. C. Raines, Ralph Ruppe, William Roper, J. H. Ruppe, Henry Randall, A. W. Schull, G. E. Sellars, Jas. Sisk, Jess St. Clair, Lad Shields, H. J. Spry, Boyd Spivey, Bob Steel, J. W. Thirkhill, H. L. Toms, E. D. Whisnant, W. A. West, G. O. Wall, Tom Weaver, A. G. Wyatt, H. G. Wall, Luther Waldrop.

## Southern Mills To Fight Freight Rates

Representatives of practically all of the textile mills of the South will be represented at the meeting in Atlanta this week at which plans will be adopted to oppose the unfavorable report as to freight rates as recently made out by H. B. Armes.

C. E. Jones, manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, in a statement anent the situation, said:

"The examiner's tentative report is not favorable to the South. His report would increase the rates on unfinished textile products and cotton yarn approximately 13 per cent. It would increase the rates on finished textile products approximately 26 per cent. His report would make the rates from the South to points in the North approximately 18 per cent higher than the rates applicable within the North. The latter, the examiner claims, is predicated upon unfavorable transportation conditions in the South as contrasted with the North.

"Southern producers are insisting upon no increases and are insisting upon the rates from the South being made mile for mile, the same as applicable in the North.

"Arrangements are being made for a general meeting of the textile industry in Atlanta this month, at which time definite plans will be made for a program to bring about declination of the examiner's tentative report by the entire commission.

"The textile mills of Alabama and Georgia will continue to contend that their rates to points in the North should be made no higher than a mile for mile basis with the rates applicable in the North."

More than two years ago efforts to increase the rate structure of Southern textiles into Northern territory began. Southern carriers on September 9, 1931, at the insistence of Northern railroads, filed new tariff schedules carrying increased rates on all textile products from Southern producing points to destination in the North and East.

This revision was precipitated, Mr. Jones said, on account of the Northern lines withdrawing their concurrence in the existing through rates. Based upon petitions filed by the Southern mills, the schedules were suspended pending hearing and investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. So important was the case to Southern textile mills that a temporary organization was formed to handle the case.

An executive committee, formed to represent the mills of Alabama and Georgia, consisted of William D. Anderson, president Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, chairman; Donald Comer, president Avondale Mills, Birmingham; John D. Chatham, Georgia-Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga.; Norman E. Elsas, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta; H. F. Williamson, American Net & Twine Co., Anniston; Geo. W. Lanter, West Point Mfg. Co., West Point, Ga.

The Alabama and Georgia mills also created a committee of traffic men to represent them. This committee consists of C. E. Jones, general manager, Birmingham Traffic Association, chairman; F. L. Hart, traffic manager, Atlanta Freight Bureau; O. D. Keown, traffic manager, Callaway Mills, La Grange, Ga.; J. D. Horsley, traffic manager, West Point Mfg. Co.; J. D. Oliver, manager, Montgomery Transportation Bureau.



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# Your Market

*for Textile Equipment and Supplies is the*

# SOUTH

The Census Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce recently released the following statistics showing spindle activity and cotton consumption in the United States for October, 1933:

Active Spindles in the SOUTH.....	17,614,074
Active Spindles in All Other States .....	8,261,068
Bales of Cotton Consumed by SOUTHERN mills.....	405,157
Bales of Cotton Consumed by All Other Mills.....	98,716

## In 1934

these busy SOUTHERN mills, steadily consuming four times as much cotton as all other mills in the country, are going to be buying a tremendous volume of materials and supplies. There's a whale of a market here, too, for new, improved machinery to replace the old and obsolete.

*Keep Your Products Constantly Before the Officials  
Who Do the Buying for Southern Mills Through the  
Journal They READ Every Week*

MEMBER  
A. B. C.

# TEXTILE BULLETIN



MEMBER  
A. B. P., Inc.

LOWEST COST COVERAGE OF THE TEXTILE SOUTH

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# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
Published Every Thursday By

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DAVID CLARK	Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, Jr.	Associate Editor
JUNIUS M. SMITH	Business Manager

### SUBSCRIPTION

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Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## Markets Off To Good Start

Developments in the cotton goods markets during the first ten days of the year have been very encouraging. Very active buying has marked business in some lines and there has been a steady demand for a wide range of fabrics. Prices have advanced on gray goods and have tightened up considerably on fine goods and yarns.

Market authorities agree that in spite of the good business already handled, there is still a need for further covering through the first quarter of the year. It appears that the mills can operate steadily during the first three months at about the present rate of production. Control of production, higher cotton prices and a real need for goods are cited as the basis for further improvement. Cotton sentiment is generally bullish and many mill men feel that a further advance in cotton is going to have a very stimulating effect on the market for cotton goods and yarns.

In regard to the business now being handled in Worth Street, the *Journal of Commerce* makes the following comment:

Activity was resumed in the cotton grays goods division at the opening of the markets on Monday. Sales for January-February delivery were broad and free. Manufacturers were reluctant to sell into March and beyond, although offers to buy at current prices were fairly numerous. Print cloths advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a yard on some of the wide staples. Broadcloths were firmer and on some constructions slightly higher. Fine plain combed goods became very firm and requests for fine sheer cloths for printing became fairly general at the close of the day. More interest developed in wide goods for industrial purposes soon after the market opened, and inquiries are being stimulated by favorable news received from automobile sources. It was stated in some houses handling heavy goods that the first real signs of increasing possi-

bilities of trade coming as a result of large building plans afoot have into sight at the end of the week and at the opening of business yesterday.

Finished cottons are selling more freely. The large sales of percales last week have brought results in causing some handlers to hold out for full prices, and leading others to hold back until prices nearer replacement costs are announced. Wash goods are in better call. Some are selling on a profitable basis, while others are being sold on a very thin margin. Fine organdies, voiles and swisses are receiving more attention from buyers who have begun to look ahead for their spring sales. Reports from salesmen and others who come in touch with buyers entering to Southern or early spring trade indicate a continuance of the demand for waffle and sport weaves in fancy cottons, as well as for several varieties of piques. Carded types of the latter have been ordered well from mills, but where early deliveries of any fine qualities can be assured the leading uptown cutters are ready buyers.

The improvement so far noted has been very definite in some divisions, but not so rapid in others. Coarse yarn gray goods have continued to lead the parade, but improvement in spreading to other quarters of the market.

The advance in prices is very encouraging, but there are still many complaints from cotton manufacturers that quotations are too low to allow a reasonable profit margin. One prominent mill executive in North Carolina who is disturbed over present price levels writes us as follows just after getting back from New York:

I found people in New York much more optimistic than last year, but the textile business is still in a very unsatisfactory condition. The buyers still have the whip hand and are naming the prices on practically all lines of goods. If you leave off increased labor costs due to NRA and the processing tax, prices are as low, or lower, than anything we have ever known. We should continue to emphasize the fallacy of price cutting and urge the mills to stand out for a reasonable amount of profit. The industry does not sell a yard more of goods in a year's time by cutting prices.

Another letter from a mill president in South Carolina sounds the same note. He says:

Walker D. Hines, just before he retired from the Presidency of the Cotton-Textile Institute, asserted that while he had discovered great ability in the cotton mill executives he had failed to find a will to demand a profit on their operations.

We have operated unprofitably so long—and by unprofitably I mean not making sufficient to show depreciation, and a reasonable return on the investment—that the disease has almost become chronic with us. Yet the industry cannot survive unless money is constantly set aside for plant maintenance, and a reasonable return is made to investors.

There is little we need to add to these statements except to say that it is imperative that the mills demand a fair profit on their goods. With operating costs increased along the line, it is more necessary to get a fair price than ever before.

We know that some mills are selling at a profit and their earnings in the past year reflect that fact. After the lean period through which the



mills have passed in recent years, they cannot afford to ask less than a fair return on their investment.

With the improving demand, the mills now have an opportunity to get prices on a fair basis and keep them there. We feel that the opportunity for profits is much better than it has been for some years past.

### Mill Overseers' Banquets

Within the past few weeks, the editor of this publication has been honored by being asked to deliver the address at several mill banquets.

One of the banquets was that of the Greenville Textile Club, composed of the superintendents and overseers of the mills at Greenville, S. C.

Another was the annual banquet of the overseers and second hands and their wives, at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

The third was a banquet of the Boosters Clubs of the Ora Mills and Dover Mills at Shelby, N. C., the Boosters Clubs being composed of overseers, second hands, loom fixers and quite a few operatives.

No man could look into the faces of these several groups without having renewed faith in the future of the textile industry of the South.

We doubt if anywhere else in the United States an audience could be gathered together in which could be found so many fine, clean-cut young men.

They all speak the same language and have the same ideals of good citizenship, patriotism and love of home.

They are ambitious young men, ambitious to learn more about the business with which they are connected and ambitious to succeed. Their faces show none of the characteristics of those who wish to profit by their wits rather than honest labor.

They are from a race of men who, while ever demanding fair and just treatment for themselves and quick to resent injustice, have always been willing to play the part assigned to them, and seldom show jealousy against the success of their employers.

The arguments of the anarchist, communist and socialist fall upon deaf ears when addressing such men. They have confidence in their employers, most of whom are of their own blood, and they have no liking for strikes and strife.

Our editor has felt honored to be allowed to address the gatherings mentioned above and it has given him a rare opportunity for observing the young men upon whom the future of our industry depends.

From our observations at those meetings, we have acquired a renewed faith in the future of our industry.

### Cotton "Ifs"—

If the cotton acreage is reduced to 25,000,000 as now appears to be reasonably certain.

If the normal lint yield per acre of about 152 pounds is indicated any time this season.

If the two above "ifs" become realities or even indicated realities, and the crop looks like 8,000,000 bales, it is our opinion that there will be "fireworks" in the cotton market.

Very conservative men, with whom we have talked, including the editor of a large agricultural journal, seem to be certain that the acreage planted in 1934 will not exceed 25,000,000. They point out the fact that the withdrawn acreage is to be rented by the Government at prices which will be profitable to the farmers.

There is no reason to expect more than a normal yield per acre this year, but if by June a larger yield is indicated, there will probably be another plow-up campaign because the Government is determined to advance the price of cotton.

There are many reasons to expect 13-cent cotton before the middle of the year and we would not be surprised to see the price exceed 15 cents.

President Roosevelt has said that if commodity prices can not be advanced by one method another will be used.

### They Don't Want Much

The American Federation of Labor, given the best break in its history by the National Recovery Act, isn't losing any time in reaching out for all it can get. Its present program includes the repeal of the Economy Act which reduced Federal salaries, a plan to safeguard wages set by wage boards and a legislative program which includes a number of other demands. Among them is a request to be made for workmen's compensations, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and, of course, the 30-hour week. In addition, the Federation thinks it could stand a general tightening up of the labor provisions of the NRA.

From all we have been able to observe, we would say that the unions have gotten all that is coming to them and then some. Some of the decisions rendered by the labor boards certainly seem to favor unions rather than employers.

The tendency of the unions to disregard the rights of employers, and the latter have also some rights under the NRA, is another indication of their selfishness.



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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.**—Burrowes Manufacturing Company has been incorporated here by V. C. and Margery E. Burrowes and M. B. Blodgett. The company plans to manufacture tufted rugs, carpets, amts, etc.

**SANFORD, N. C.**—The Sanford Cotton Mills have appointed Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, 40 Worth street, New York, as selling agents for their products. The plant produces sheetings.

**BATH, S. C.**—A modern community house is to be constructed at each of the three units of the Aiken Mills, Inc. The Aiken unit here; the Langley unit at Langley, S. C., and the Seminole Mills, Clearwater unit, at Clearwater, S. C. The labor will be supplied by the R. F. C.

**FRONT ROYAL, VA.**—The Schwarzenbach-Huber Company, operating a silk mill at Front Royal, in Warren County, Va., has reopened with about 50 employees, Manager John R. Ruegg stated. The mill has been practically closed since the last week in November. It normally employs about 300 persons, being the largest Front Royal payroll.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Directors of the Southern Bleachery and Print Works, of Taylor's, declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the company's preferred stock. The dividend, totalling approximately \$40,000, is payable immediately.

No other action of importance was taken at the meeting, President H. R. Stephenson said.

**COLUMBIA, TENN.**—The Washington Manufacturing Company, shirt manufacturers, which is installing machinery in the old Columbia Cotton Mill building, may begin operations this week, according to an announcement made by A. H. Warner, resident manager.

Five hundred operatives are expected to be put on the payroll.

**LEXINGTON, N. C.**—The week of January 1st, the Lexington Shirt Corporation, which moved its machinery into a new and larger building of its own during the holiday shutdown, plans to resume operations. The new building, which is of the most modern type, provides for doubled space and negotiations are reported under way for additional machinery.

**GREENVILLE, S. C.**—Payment of nearly \$27,000 in dividends to holders of Brandon Corporation preferred stock was made known following a directors' meeting.

This represents a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on preferred stock of the company, covers one of the periods when no dividends were paid, and is not for the final quarter of last year, officials said. No other action was taken at the meeting.

**KANNAPOLIS, N. C.**—Among the new buildings going up in Kannapolis is the Cabarrus Mills plant No. 4 two-story beam room, and is to be used to house the surplus beams of the plant and to store the various odds and ends from the slasher room. This is separate from the plant there, but is in close proximity, and is being erected by the construction crew of the Cannon Mills Company, under the supervision of L. A. Yorke.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**UNION, S. C.**—Checks amounting to approximately \$90,000 making up a three per cent dividend from Monarch Mills were mailed out last week here.

Monarch Mills include Monarch, Otteray and Lockhart plants.

**NEWBERRY, S. C.**—The Newberry Cotton Mill paid a semi-annual dividend of three per cent on its capital of a million dollars, amounting to \$30,000.

The Kendall Mills here paid an aggregate of \$40,000 to shareholders in Mollohon and Oakland. This was a semi-annual dividend of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

**MERIDIAN, MISS.**—A. S. Jones, president of the Phillips-Jones Corporation, is expected to arrive here about January 15th to make preliminary arrangements for establishment of a garment factory here. It is expected that machines for use of the training school will be shipped at once from New York. Local subscriptions have been sufficient to secure the factory.

**SPARTANBURG, S. C.**—Fire which broke out in the warping rooms of Drayton Mills No. 2 caused damage estimated at \$50,000 to the cotton yarn stock and machinery, and for a time menaced the structure of one of Spartanburg's largest textile plants.

Officials of the mills say that the blaze started in the yarn stock on the third floor of the building shortly after the second shift had left the mill.

**BISCOE, N. C.**—At a hearing in Shelby on Monday, Judge John Oglesby ordered that the Aileen Mills of this place be offered at public sale. The date for the sale has not been set, but the plant will probably be ordered sold within the next six weeks.

The Aileen Mills have been operating in receivership for some time past. D. D. Burton, of Troy, is receiver.

Due to the fact that the mill is being operated profitably, it is likely that an appeal from the decision of Judge Oglesby will be carried to higher court.

**SALISBURY, N. C.**—In connection with the organization of the Advance Thread Company, it was erroneously stated last week that F. B. Gardner, one of the organizers, was president of the Cartex Mills. Mr. Carter resigned his position with the Cartex Mills last October. He states that he now has no connection with the Cartex Company, nor has the Advance Thread Company any connection with Cartex or any other mill.

The Advance Yarn Corporation is not to operate a mill, but will act as a sales agency for yarns and thread.

**BURLINGTON, N. C.**—The Armco Finishing Company has been organized here and will install equipment for finishing rayons and silks in the plant formerly occupied by the Wilson Finishing Company.

The organizers include Herman and Benjamin Cone, of Greensboro, and Britt M. Armfield, of Burlington, who, it is understood, will be manager. Henry Dieckman, formerly of Paterson, N. J., will be superintendent and W. M. Transou, Jr., of Greensboro, will be office manager.

The building is now being renovated and installation of equipment will be begun soon. It is expected to have the plant ready by March 1st.

## Careful Spinners Want Clean Top Rolls

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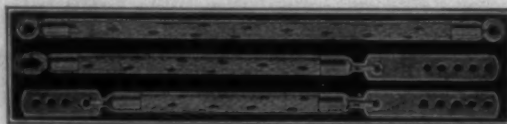
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## MILL NEWS ITEMS

**ROCK HILL, S. C.**—Several new spinning frames are being installed in the Industrial Cotton Mills Company, and another improvement includes the installation of a small generator to augment power now purchased by the mill from the Duke Power Company.

**LORAY, N. C.**—During the holidays while the Loray unit of the Manville-Jenckes Corporation was closed for the season, a crew of men worked setting up the new type Draper looms, constituting, in addition to a few outside men and the office force, the entire working force.

**OLD HICKORY, TENN.**—Official announcement has been made here that 200 new residences will be constructed in Old Hickory within the next few months. The first information of this decision on the part of the du Pont Company was revealed at a meeting of the Rayon Works Council.

The du Pont rayon plant manager, Arlington Kunsman, said he would be unable to give any information as to when construction would start.

With the work which is now going forward at the du Pont units and with this village construction work program employment bids fair to keep at a high figure during this entire year.

## Double-Bar Warp Loom Designs in Knit Fabrics

(Continued from Page 11)

Fig. 8 except that they move in contrariwise directions. The pattern in Fig. 10 is obtained by superimposing the pattern of Fig. 8 on that of Fig. 9 and where the blacks cross the blacks is given in solid black squares, and where the whites cross the whites are similarly given in the white or blank squares. The squares with strokes are points where a black from the upper bar crosses a white from the lower and the dots indicate where the white of the upper bar will show over the black of the lower bar. The pattern of Fig. 11 gives an illustration of the effect of bringing the lower bar threads three needles further towards the left in relation to the front bar threads but the style of lap and all other details remain the same. The resulting pattern is a complete change from that of Fig. 10 and it is clear that a range of interesting patterns can similarly be obtained by further changes in the starting position of the back bar in relation to the front, but this should be sufficient to illustrate the very important principle of design and fabric coloring involved in the proceeding.—*Textile Recorder*.



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## Kendall Warns Of Govt. Bureaucracy

Boston.—Henry P. Kendall, president of the Kendall Company and a member of Secretary Roper's Business Advisory and Planning Council, told the members of the Kendall sales staff at their annual dinner here that unless business leaders adopt a program such as suggested by Gerard Swope, government bureaucracy will become a permanent fixture in business.

After explaining that the recovery

act was absolutely necessary and it has brought about increased employment and increased purchasing power, he warned:

"The great danger is that business will miss its present opportunity to keep the reins in its own hands and regulate itself, with the Government serving as a coordination agency.

"A bureaucracy," he continued, "already has been created at Washington. Unless we who are in business and industry exert ourselves along such lines as Gerard Swope plans to keep control, then govern-

ment bureaucracy will fasten itself more tightly to the back of business and we will end up in State Socialism."

## Mills Discuss Curb On Wide Sheetings

A meeting of selling house representatives handling wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases was held in New York under the auspices of the cotton textile code authority for the purpose of discussing curtailment. Many in the industry believe that present loom hours should be reduced to bring production somewhat closer in line with distribute requirements.

Nothing tangible came out of the meeting on curtailment except the belief that something will be done later to bring about a sounder balance between supply and demand. It was suggested that production be cut down 25 per cent for a period extending through 60 to 90 days. Should any such plan become the expressed desire of the industry or group representing wide sheetings, it will very likely begin to take effect late this month or the first of February.

## Poster for Cotton Week

A striking design for the official display poster for the 1934 National Cotton Week, May 14th-19th, has been selected by the Cotton-Textile Institute. The poster, to be developed in a red-white-and-blue color combination, will have nation-wide use to enhance public interest in what promises to be a material contribution from the cotton textile industry to the national recovery movement.

The slogan adopted is "For Everybody's Needs," suggesting the versatility of cotton textiles. The pictorial treatment of the poster centers about a character of national appeal to combine a patriotic note with the business and industrial importance of the week. Color proofs of the poster in miniature will be distributed by the Institute next week to enable advertisers within the industry to make early use of the design in connection with their individual promotional plans for Cotton Week.

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## COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods markets were strong at advancing prices during the past week. Sales of gray goods showed a marked increase. Sales of carded broadcloths and print cloths were estimated to have been more than 20 million yards, involving contracts for January to March delivery. It is generally conceded that there will be no necessity for curtailment of production in these fabrics. Some other grey goods mills may begin curtailment within a short time. Narrow sheetings manufacturers will meet in Atlanta on Friday and are expected to discuss control of production.

Advances paid on some of the print cloth numbers were from an eighth to a quarter of a cent and prices continued very firm at the close of the week. The additional business obtained by these mills, plus the good sales in December, leave them in a well sold position. The trade was very much encouraged over the good business the first week in the year.

Business in carded broadcloths was large and it is said here that stocks of finished goods have been well cleaned up so that increased demand is causing much more activity in gray goods. Mill offerings were generally light and the end of the week found a number withdrawn in expectation of higher prices.

Fine yarn cloths in standard constructions were sold in fairly large quantities late in the week as the culmination of a gradual improvement in the market which had begun a couple of weeks previously. Advances were paid for good amounts of several cloth types on contract, and it was significant that a number of mills were holding for further advances. It had been predicted for some weeks that only moderate buying would be required to set in motion an advancing trend, and this view had been widely held. Among mill men there were expressions of confidence that the covering of spring needs would spread through the markets during the remainder of January, and it was considered very likely that further advances would be paid in the near future.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	45 $\frac{5}{8}$
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	63 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	75 $\frac{5}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	83 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, standard	91 $\frac{1}{4}$
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## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was more active and prices were advanced during the week. A number of dealers reported that the demand for carded numbers is broader than any time since last summer, and prices showed an encouraging advance. Combed yarns also improved, and prices were higher. Spinners state, however, that current prices have not reached a level that allows a satisfactory profit margin. The higher cotton prices last week helped the yarn situation and the curtailment program is being counted upon as another constructive influence. In some quarters of the market the opinion was expressed that an actual shortage of carded yarns would develop within the next few weeks.

Both knitters and weavers are expected to be in the market for large supplies of yarns to take care of government contracts for their products.

Combed yarns mills have made a request that their curtailment program be put upon a basis of the 56-hour week for the next five weeks. This is a revision of the initial request when 48 hours per week was asked for.

The prospect of spinners being called on to deliver around 5,000,000 pounds of yarn in 90 days, with spinners permitted to operate their plants a maximum of only 48 hours a week during a considerable part of that period, injected as much animation into the market for yarns in two to three days as prevailed during the buying spurt in September. At that time manufacturers gave their first exhibition of active buying in some time, aiming to come under the wire in advance of a feared radical rise in prices under a code ruling affecting cotton industries.

Combed yarns are in somewhat better inquiry, but not feeling the stimulus noted by a prospective heavy consumption of carded for Federal relief.

Mercerized yarn prices are virtually unchanged from last week, with a tendency to higher.

Information here shows that unsold stocks of yarns have been materially reduced within the past several weeks. Requests for yarn for prompt shipment by a large number of consumers has had a marked effect in cutting down stocks.

<b>Southern Single Warps</b>		40s	44
10s	27	40s ex.	45
12s	27½	50s	50
14s	28	50s	50
16s	28½	<b>Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply</b>	
20s	30	8s	27
26s	34	10s	28
30s	36	12s	29
<b>Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps</b>		16s	30
8s	27	20s	31
10s	27½	<b>Carpet Yarns</b>	
12s	28	Tinged carpets, 8s, 3	
16s	29½	and 4-ply	23
20s	31	Colored stripes, 8s, 3	
24s	32	and 4-ply	27
26s	34	White carpets, 8s, )	
30s	37	and 4-ply	27
30s ex.	38	<b>Part Waste Insulating Yarns</b>	
<b>Southern Single Skeins</b>		8s, 1-ply	22
8s	26½	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	23
10s	27	10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	24
12s	27½	12s, 2-ply	25
14s	28	16s, 2-ply	27
16s	28½	20s, 2-ply	28½
20s	30	30s, 2-ply	35
26s	34	36s, 2-ply	39
30s	36	<b>Southern Frame Cones</b>	
36s	40½	8s	26½
40s	43½	10s	27
<b>Southern Two-Ply Skeins</b>		12s	27½
8s	27	14s	27½
10s	27½	16s	28
12s	28	18s	28½
14s	28½	20s	29½
16s	29	22s	30
20s	31	24s	31½
24s	33	26s	32½
26s	34	28s	33½
30s	37	30s	34½
			36½

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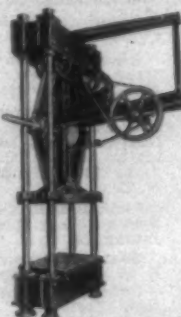
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## SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

### for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

*Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.*

Adolff Bobbin Co., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Mgr.: Frank W. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; R. A. Singleton, Route 5, Box 128, Dallas, Texas; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga. T. C. Perkins, Pres. and Treas.; Howard R. Cook, Vice-Pres.; M. D. Tinney, Sec. Geo. B. Snow, Rep. Carolinas and Virginia; William C. Perkins, Rep. Georgia and Alabama.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

The Belger Co., Watertown, Mass. Rep. for North and South Carolina, William Lee, Box 785, Charlotte, N. C.

Borne, Scrymgeour Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.; S. Frank Jones, 2300 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Richards Plowden, 421 10th Ave. West, Birmingham, Ala.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 422, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 249, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Detroit Stoker Co., Detroit, Mich. Sou. Dist. Rep.: Wm. W. Moore, 180 Westminster Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Mgr. So. Warehouses, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps.: L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, W. M. Hunt, 1031 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 202 E. Front St., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Dime Court Apts., Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 418 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 339 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery, 408 3rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Buhann, P. O. Box 531, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga. Fla. Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 361 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. S. C. Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1090 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C. B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga. E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va. W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C. E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex. L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex. E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla. F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala. R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn. W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex. A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn. A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky. E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn. G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn. J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La. B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va. J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex. L. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga. W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex. W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex. F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Zeboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave.,

Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-4 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 309 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 266, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 464, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 526 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 2107 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H. Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1290 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1883, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 3121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; W. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Legemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noojin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Hbb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Keester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;



Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Bufo Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 188). Salesmen: E. H. Oiney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. F. Shook, Jr., 1051 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; E. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 232 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Soluol Corp., 123 Georgia Ave., Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep.: Eugene J. Adams, Terrace Apts., Anderson, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C. Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 235 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chas. H. Stone, Stone Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Chemicals for Textile and Industrial Purposes.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 155, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. with Southern office and stock room at 137 S. Marietta St., Gastonia, N. C.; also stock room at 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., with B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr. Southern Salesmen: N. H. Thomas, Gastonia, N. C.; J. McD. McLeod, 80 Church St., Blahopville, S. C.; B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; R. H. Mason, Gastonia, N. C.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1517 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## Textile Exporters See Better Demand

In the export hosiery and underwear field it is reported that business abroad has become somewhat better, when comparison is made with the low point this year. Somewhat greater exports are looked for during the course of the current year in the West Indies, Central and South America. Exporters include a number who feel this way, since they believe that economic recovery is sure to bring the people of other countries a larger measure of purchasing opportunity.

One drawback is mentioned which consists of doubts about United States ability to move any normal quantity of low to medium price knit goods. America is considered outstripped in this connection through Japanese and other competition. But when it comes to quality merchandise, this country is said to be able to more than hold its own. However, there are smaller percentages of the populations in respective countries able to buy the best of American knitwear manufactures. The United States has to look forward to a year of improved purchasing power for all to get anything approaching the trade volume regarded as satisfactory.

That there is every chance for economic rehabilitation in all Central and South American countries is mentioned because of their agricultural and mining production. The Argentine is classed as a land to which we may expect to send more

goods, and so is Peru, with her cotton and grape production. Some of these places, including Colombia, Ecuador, British and Dutch Guiana, are considered desirable markets since they have gold and silver or coffee from which they can again draw greater earnings.

Under the NRA the task of holding, not to speak of enlarging, our contracted foreign markets, has become more difficult and justifies exporters to feel that there is no limit to the amount of well conceived aid for which they ought to depend upon the Federal Government. They often express themselves as sure that deferred consideration of the plight of exporters will finally bring about emergency aid, but that immediate action by the Government would avoid unnecessary hardships.

There is no concern felt about our ability to take care of ourselves when it comes to the finer textiles which people abroad in good circumstances require. The trouble has been that a lack of purchasing power has made our business niggardly compared with what it once was. From now on it is counted on as reasonable to look forward to a broader market in foreign fields where more and more people are counted on earning enough to satisfy their practical quality needs.

Reports indicate that throughout these Central and South American countries textile inventories are at low ebb. Everywhere replenishments are described as almost imperative, especially where there is a pick-up in well being through price advances of metals and agricultural products. If the American Government can help to restore better balanced world trade conditions through quota arrangements or by other means, exporters see a real chance to consume the products of our mills on the basis of the American standard of living.—*Journal of Commerce.*

## Bemberg, Glanzstoff Units Give \$75,000 To County

Johnson City, Tenn. — American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff Corporations at Elizabethton, Tenn., made a \$75,000 gift to Carter County, Tenn., it being arranged that \$73,000 be used to pay school teachers' future salaries, and \$2,000 for a county health unit. Plant Manager Charles E. Wolf said the plants had been anxious to help the county but business conditions prevented earlier action. He specified that in accepting this generous gift the county agreed to carry out its contract providing that the plants be exempted from county taxes for ten years.



## VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

### SOME RAMBLING THOUGHTS

It is a little late for New Year's greetings or wishes; but, as this is our first appearance in 1934, we wish to extend to our dear friends everywhere, sincere thanks for past kindnesses, and to assure one and all that we are looking forward with renewed confidence to a better year than the one just passed.

With daily papers and radios to publish and shout to the world every crime or tragedy, with small comment on the millions of good deeds done (more often entirely overlooked) many are frightened into believing that the world is getting worse.

But this is not true. Because sensational stuff is "news" and gobbled up by a public educated to look for such, does not signify anything more than bad judgment and taste. If newspapers would give their front pages to those things which edify and enrich the mind and soul; if their reporters would strive as industriously to arouse and encourage worthy motives and deeds, as they do to thrill their readers with sensational reports of crimes and tragedies, there would soon be a moral and religious awakening that would circle the globe.

Here's hoping and praying and believing in greater progress in every good thing in 1934.

### Just Looking Around

#### FOREST CITY HAD LOVELY CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

Round about Christmas time, when everybody is looking for or expecting to play the role of "Old Santa," we just scout around, hitting the high spots and have no regular news notes.

But we had a lovely visit to Shelby and met a number of old friends. Went to Forest City and saw the lovely Christmas decorations—as pretty as we've ever seen anywhere.

Forest City planned wisely in laying off her streets. Down the center of the city is a lovely evergreen park several feet wide, with summertime seats provided for those who wish to rest in the shade. On each side of this park there is a broad, roomy street. At each end of the park high on top of a cedar tree, a large and dazzling star was erected and there were festoons of colored lights everywhere through the park and over the streets.

What a contrast to the big City of Charlotte, where the only decorations were on the Public Utility building!

### Shelby, N. C.

#### DOVER MILLS HAS FINE BOOSTER CLUB

It is always a pleasure to visit the Dover Mills, where

the sons of the late J. R. Dover are so nobly carrying on the good work started by their father, who was loved as few men are by every child in his mill village. J. R. Dover, Jr., is president and Chas. I. Dover is secretary and treasurer of the two mills, Dover and Ora.

A fine booster club with forty-five members, key men of these mills, is a valuable community asset. We are delighted to say that all these club members get the Textile Bulletin.

### Cramerton, N. C.

#### CRAMERTON MILLS, INC.

We know of no mills that make a finer grade of rayon dress goods than these. The company makes it possible for anyone who wishes to buy these products—an unselfish and laudable rule quite different to some—who refuse to cater to retail trade.

Inside the entrance at Mayflower Mill, also in a pretty and attractive display room on State Highway 20, these lovely dress goods can be bought by an appreciative public at reasonable prices.

Cramerton mill village is one of the prettiest in the South. Lovely bungalows, modern conveniences, paced streets, fine churches and schools, theater and stores make this a complete town, with every need gratified.

Stuart W. Cramer is president, well known in political and textile life, always a leader. His son, Stuart W. Cramer, Jr., is treasurer; C. D. Welch is vice-president; George B. Cramer, secretary; C. C. Dawson is general superintendent; J. N. Summerell is superintendent of Mays Mill; G. V. Hanna is overseer weaving, Mayflower Mill.

### Spindale, N. C.

#### A LIVE MILL TOWN

Over at the big office of the Spencer Corporation, L. M. Carpenter, vice-president and treasurer, and G. B. Howard, secretary, were superintending plans and operations in league with Santa Claus.

Two young ladies were packing boxes and bags for 700 children up to 12 years of age. And my! how they were enjoying it.

It was the first time we had met Mr. Carpenter, but we hope it won't be the last. He is a man who wins and keeps friends. Though thoroughly efficient and competent in business, he does not lose sight of the value of "personal touch," and is genuinely interested in the entire community, individually and collectively. The Spencer



Corporation includes Spencer and Spindale Mills at Spindale and Cleghorn at Rutherfordton, nearby.

#### SPINNERS PROCESSING CO.

David Lindsay, confirmed bachelor, is treasurer; C. W. Johnston, of Charlotte, is president; K. S. Tanner, secretary; G. A. Williams, superintendent. We were sorry to miss seeing Mr. Tanner, whose father was our good friend in Mill News days. Mr. Tanner is also president of Stonecutter Mills, Sterling Hosiery Mills, and of the Elmore Corporation, and secretary and treasurer of Grace Cotton Mill Co. of Rutherfordton.

#### STONECUTTER MILLS CO.

H. W. Crenshaw is secretary; he is the son of the genial carder and spinner at Mill No. 3, Great Falls, S. C., one of our favorite places to visit. Ivy Cowan is the young, progressive and energetic superintendent; L. H. Thomas, overseer preparation; J. H. Forrester, overseer slashing. (The writer has been getting his subscriptions since 1912 and when he sees us coming he dives for his pocketbook and has the change ready when we get to him. May his tribe increase!) J. H. Puckett is general overseer weaving, and such lovely goods are made here one feels like yelling "Hurrah for North Carolina."

This is one of the cleanest mills we've ever seen. No carding or spinning—consequently no lint. Fancy rayon dress goods and novelties are manufactured. The mill has been greatly enlarged the past year or two, and is doing a splendid business.

#### Mt. Holly, N. C.

C. F. Cuddy is general superintendent of Nims and Woodlawn Mills here, and of Union Mills at Maiden (all of the American Yarn & Processing Co., of Mt. Holly). N. P. Bumgardner is superintendent of the Arian and Madora Mills, and B. F. Mitchell is superintendent of the mercerizing plant—same company.

Big fat jolly Mr. Hoover, assistant superintendent at Nims, has reduced to "330 pounds," we were told! He is determined to take off still more, he confidently announced.

#### Belmont, N. C.

This is a gem of a town, with fourteen yarn mills, three hosiery mills, one processing company and one mercerizing plant—the Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.

In thirteen of these plants, either D. P., J. W., R. L., S. P., or Geo. W. Stowe is one of the high officials. A. C. Lineberger is president of twelve mills in Belmont.

All these mills are nice, clean and attractive; most of them are combed yarn mills, and at present are curtailing according to NRA codes. Belmont and Gastonia yarn mills have been hard hit, but no one seems pessimistic.

Belmont people are noted for their fine, friendly and co-operative spirit, and here's hoping that the Blue Eagle will bring them prosperity in the coming months.

It is always a pleasure to shake hands with the good people of Acme Mills No. 1 and No. 2: genial R. B. Suggs is secretary and treasurer; J. J. Duncan, superintendent, both mills; G. G. Huffstetter is carder in No. 1 and F. L. Abernathy, spinner.

In No. 2, J. O. Thrower is carder; W. T. Whisnant, spinner; J. P. Van Pelt, master mechanic, both mills.

At Perfection Spinning Co., J. W. Miller is superintendent, who always gives us a hearty welcome.

At South Fork, we missed W. J. Pharr, the superin-

tendent, but met his pleasant assistant, W. L. Taylor, and J. D. Lingerfeldt, carder and spinner, on first shift.

C. L. Bumgardner, superintendent of Majestic Mfg. Co. and Climax Spinning Co.; D. W. Bumgardner, superintendent, and F. L. Bumgardner, overseer spinning, at Eagle Yarn Mills Co.; E. D. Maynard, superintendent of Chronicle Mill; John C. Mason, superintendent Imperial Yarn Mills; I. R. Ballard, superintendent of National Yarn Mills; Craighead Alexander, manager and superintendent of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co.; L. D. Dagenhardt, superintendent of Stowe Spinning Co.; C. W. Kale, superintendent of Sterling Spinning Co. and Stowe Spinning Co., is mayor of Belmont. All are fine community leaders and merit the loyal support and friendship of their employees.

#### Lowell, N. C.

##### NATIONAL WEAVING CO. HAS FINE NEW OFFICES

Well, sir! When we peeped in at the door of the National Weaving Co., we were flabbergasted. The office to the left, just inside of the mill, was gone—giving place to more machinery.

We began to wonder what had become of our friends—K. E. Sherrill, secretary; Robert Jackson, general manager, and those lovely office girls, Mrs. Gertrude Costner and Mrs. Hallie K. Morrow, who always gave us such a friendly welcome.

Well! looking around for the answer, we saw a handsome brick building where none had been before, and went to investigate. My! what a pretty, roomy and handsomely furnished office building, where all my friends were looking swell at their new desks.

There is a large stone porch, an entrance to a broad hall furnished with comfortable seat for visitors. To the left is the large main working office. To the right there is a dividing hall, with large room for directors' meetings. There's a handsome table and ten upholstered chairs.

To the right of this hall there is a private office for the president and treasurer, A. C. Lineberger, Jr., and one for the manager, Robert Jackson.

The floors all over are done in brown and mottled tan, ten-inch blocks of asphalt tile. The wood work is dark oak and the walls cream; the overhead ceiling is very decorative; the windows are steel-sash with screens inside, and an improved method of opening.

In fact, there are few offices anywhere equal to this. Grading is being done and by next fall the grounds here will no doubt fulfill its promise of beautiful landscape gardening.

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Through A

**Classified Ad**

In The  
**Textile Bulletin**

## CLASSIFIED ADS.

**WANTED**—Position as overseer carding, spinning, separately or combination. Would accept position as assistant superintendent. 20 years' experience in manufacture of warp, filling and hosiery yarns; 14 years with present employers. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. J. F. L., care Textile Bulletin.

### REMNANTS, MILL ENDS

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### HARRY SUNSHINE

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**WANTED**—Position as superintendent or overseer weaving. 14 years as overseer in one mill. Practical and technical education. Experienced on all kinds of plain and fancies. Fully capable. Want to change quickly. Best of references. Address F. M. J., care Textile Bulletin.

### COTTON MILL

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cate G. P. W., care Southern Textile  
Bulletin.

**WANTED**—Experienced designer for C. & K. dobby or gem looms, silk or rayon dress goods. Give experience and references. Address Designer, care Textile Bulletin.

### J. Ed. Millis Optimistic

High Point, N. C.—The hosiery industry, on which a large part of this

community depends for its living, enters 1934 in a stronger position than it has begun any recent year, in the opinion of J. Ed. Millis, secretary and treasurer of the Adams-Millis Corporation and a member of one of the advisory boards working with the code authority for the industry.

Mr. Millis feels that the industry has cause to be hopeful, by reason of the fact that the curtailment program instituted for the entire industry on a nationwide basis two weeks ago has definitely restricted production to consumer demand and thereby strengthened the market by preventing overproduction.

Another development that is encouraging to Mr. Millis, is the fact that buying of hosiery at retail during the Christmas season was greater than the stores themselves had expected, with the result that the New Year may bring considerable new business from stores which had felt they had already covered their hosiery needs for some time to come.

The curtailment program remains in effect for three more weeks. What will be done then depends, of course, on the situation that exists. Mr. Millis is unwilling to venture a definite prediction, but he is definitely optimistic and believes that the controlled production on hosiery must react for the benefit of the industry and those who are identified with it.

### Factoring Business Gains in 1933

While business as a whole showed progress during the year 1933, the factoring business recorded substantial improvement and the year as a whole was an exceptionally good one, states J. Frederick Talcott, president of James Talcott, Inc., factors since 1854. The developments of the past year, Mr. Talcott states, clearly demonstrate the growing need for this type of business during periods of depression as well as during normal times.

"The increased demand for working capital, coupled with the need for the most extreme caution in the matter of extending credit, was chiefly responsible for the growth of the factoring business in the last twelve-month," said Mr. Talcott.

"With the progress already made, further expansion may be looked for through the extension of factoring facilities to other lines outside of the textile field."

## New LOW FARES between all stations on the Southern Railway System



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ONE and ONE-HALF CENTS PER MILE  
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--- NO SURCHARGE ---

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FRANK L. JENKINS, Passenger Traffic Mgr.,  
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Your spindles will run as fast as your rings will let them. The traveler-and-ring combination is the "bottleneck" that restricts spinning and twisting production. To achieve maximum production, give every spindle a perfect ring. Diamond Finish Rings with their exceedingly high polish, break in within a few days, generally without lightening travelers. Within a week after installing the far higher speed is giving you substantially increased production per spindle — PLUS better work.

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CHARLOTTE is only an overnight train trip from New York.

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*For Further Information Write*

## The Charlotte Chamber Of Commerce

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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